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Borat, News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the Ustrich Priss, and New York Associated Priss is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and docu-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

To Render the Income Tax Constitutional.

Do the Populists who are now vaguely threatening to amend the Constitution so as to permit the laying of a tax on incomes without apportionment among the States, understand what sort of a job it is that they are undertaking?

Excepting the three war and reconstruction amendments, namely, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth, the Constitution has been changed only once during the past one hundred years; and that was in 1804, respecting the method of choosing a President and a Vice-President.

To put the income tax into the Constitution, or to make the Constitution fit the Omaha platform, the Populists and the abettors of their schemes will be obliged to go through this process:

1. They must either induce the Legislatures of thirty States of the Union to unite In calling a Constitutional Convention to propose the income tax amendment; or they must obtain the passage of a joint resolution, proposing such an amendment, by two-thirds vote in the Senate of the United States and a two-thirds vote in the House of Representatives.

2. Then they must procure the ratification of this proposed amendment by the Legislatures of thirty-three States of the Union, or by Constitutional Conventions in thirty-three States.

Perhaps the combined eloquence of Mr. Justice HARLAN, Mr. Attorney-General OLNEY, and COXEY's lieutenant, CARL Brown, can accomplish this result: but we don't think so.

New York at the Head.

Democratic Congresses are not at all times regardful of the counsels and admonitions of the Democrats of the Empire State. When Populist support is to be purchased, or Mugwump help secured, New York does not appear, to the excited vision of extremists, to be a very important State on the bontical map. But in times of party danger, or in the stress of defeat, the Democrats of the whole country turn instinctively and with a confidence which has never yet been betrayed, to New York, for the inspiration of warfare and for the watchword of battle.

New York is now as always at the head Populists who are figuring to control the next National Convention of the Democracy will find that New York is not to be disregarded. They must reckon with the Empire State.

Much of the legislation of the late Con gress, many of its decisive acts, and all of the flagrant omissions of the present Federal Administration, have combined to make difficult the support of Democratic principles and candidates in New York at elections since March 4, 1893; but the fervor and fighting spirit of the New York Democracy is neither quenched nor stifled. It will reassert itself at the proper time.

The Two New Battle Ships.

The plans for the new Kearsarge and her mate, authorized at the late session of Congress, are at length decided upon, and it only remains for them to be put in shape bids for the construction of the vessels.

In several important particulars these two

new battle ships differ both from the Indiana class and the lowa. In displacement they may possibly come nearer the former. The act of Congress calls for two vessels "of about 10,000 tons displacement," but that is an elastic limit. The act of June 30, 1890, authorized three vessels "of about 8.500 tons," and the Indiana class is expected to displace actually 10,288, or 1.788 in excess. The act of July 19. 1892, called for a battle ship "of about 9,000 tons," and the Iowa is expected to displace really 11,410 tons, or 2,410 tons in excess. Accordingly, should the two new vessels displace even 12,000 tons each, they would have precedents; and it is altogether probable that if the carrying out of the presen plans should involve a displacement of 11, 000 to 11,500 tons, it would be accepted in preference to altering the weights for the mere sake of a more exact conformity to the language of the act, especially as the limit of cost would allow still larger vessels. Even In the case supposed they would be several thousand tons lighter than the newest Eng-

lish battle ships. The extreme draught settled upon for the new ships is said to be 25 feet, and the mean draught will be proportionately less, that of the Indiana class and also the Iowa being 24 feet. It is necessary that coast-defence battle ships should take into consideration ability to enter at least the principal harbors which they are relied upon to protect. The normal coal supply is 500 tons, exceeding the Indiana's, the total coal-carrying capacity, of course,

being much greater than this. The speed fixed for the new vessels is 16 knots on trial, with the air pressure in the Are room not exceeding one inch of water. This exceeds by one knot the speed that is required of the Indiana class, and exactly equals the contract speed of the lowa, as the average of four consecutive hours under a like condition of one inch of air pressure. A note worthy difference is that for the new vessels no premiums will be paid. With modern requirements in view it seems not desirable to exact less than 16 knots for battle ships, while there are certain advantages in get ting a good degree of uniformity of speed for the same class. The three of the Indiana type are fully expected to make 16 knots, which will bring them in harmony, in that

respect, with the two new ships. As to armor, the thickness prescribed for the water-line belt is fixed at 15 inches. whereas that of the Indiana class is 18 inches, and that of the Iowa 14 inches. The reduction from the former is considered to be justified by the very great gain in resisting power effected through the HARVEY process since the Indiana class was planned. At the same time this reduction will allow the armor to be extended further forward and aft than is the case with our previous armordads. The belt, in addition, is to be 8 feet deep, while the Indiana's is only 71/2, and | Bishop of London directed him to issue no

it will be fully 12 inches higher out of the water, according to the plans, which is a great improvement.

But it is in the battery and its turrets that the greatest novelty is observable. The former consists of four 13-inch guns, four 8-inch, and fourteen rapid-fire 5-inch. The Indiana carries four 13-inch, eight 8-inch, and four 6-inch guns, and the lowa four 12-inch, eight 8-inch, and six 4-inch guns. The latter's battery is clearly surpassed by that of the new vessels, and the advantage possessed by the great number of rapid-fire guns in the new vessels makes up in effectiveness for the larger number

of 8-inch guns in the Indiana class. There was a long contest between Chief Constructor Hichborn, who advocated 12 inch guns for the heaviest calibre, and Commodore Sampson, the Chief of Ordnance, who advocated the 13-inch, and the views of the latter prevailed. No doubt the degree of success lately shown by the thickest Harveyized armor in keeping out 12-inch shots, during trials at Indian Head, had much to do with this decision.

As to the turrets, the chief novelty is that those for the 8-inch guns are to be superimposed upon those for the 4-inch. The result is that, instead of having two large and four smaller turrets, the vessels will carry each two double turrets only, one forward and the other aft. This also is an idea of the Bureau of Ordnance, and the advantage gained in the saving of turret weight is obvious. Besides, the ammunition tubes for the 8-inch guns in the upper turret will be protected by the heavy armor of the lower turret, which is a great advantage. To foreign observers this novel turret system is likely to be a chief point of interest in these vessels.

There is good promise that the new Kearsarge will be, for efficiency, worthy of the honored name she is to bear, and that in her and her sister ship we shall have two of the very finest additions to the new fleet.

Score One for the Corwin.

The revenue cutter Corwin, for years terror to ponchers, has opened this year's campaign against lawless pelagic sealers by capturing one of them, the schooner Selby, and turning her over to the British gunboat Pheasant, a vessel of about our Bancroft's displacement, which has sent her to report at Victoria.

The incident has two lessons, one of them being that, in spite of existing penalties, some sealers are willing to risk them for the profits of a good catch, and the other that there is at least one British war vessel on duty which can aid our cutters in carrying out the protection laws.

It remains to be seen whether the question of sealing up arms and hunting appliances is involved in the capture of the Selby. In that provision, intended for the benefit of all law-abiding vessels, Great Britain this year refused to join us, after our vessels had already been sent out with instructions to enforce it, on the assumption that it would be acceptable now as last year. But the presumption is that the Pheasant did not go beyond her instructions, and the Selby's offence may have been that of continuing hunting beyond May 1, the beginning of the close season.

That such a risk should be run when great hauls can be made both before May 1 and after Aug. 1 may seem strange. But the fact is suggested that to the great ravages of pelagic sealing now made lawful must be added that of determined poaching. Our protective service must be kept up at great cost, while the seals diminish every year and the returns from the Pribylov lease and royalties do not even cover the expenses.

Nearly one month of the three in the close season is gone, with no response yet from England to our proposition made last winter for stopping all sealing in Behring Sea this year until a joint commission can devise some better rules for protecting the animals than those of the Paris award, under which they are rapidly perishing.

Are Episcopalian Clergymen Compelled to Marry Divorced Persons?

startling sequel to the public prote against the marriage in church by a clergyman of the Church of England of a man against whom a decree of divorce had been granted, which was made by the Rev. Mr. BLACK at a recent London wedding, is the opinion delivered by Dr. TRISTRAM, Chancellor of the diocese of London, that a clergyman has no option in the matter, but must perform the ceremony if a special license has been obtained. This opinion respecting the law has surprised and alarmed churchmen throughout England.

Apart from the question whether his mode of attracting attention to the case was judicious or proper, there is no doubt that in opposing the marriage the Rev. Mr. BLACK represented the sentiment of the great body of churchmen, English and American, who believe in marriage as a sac rament, and not merely as a civil contract, While there is diversity of opinion as to the propriety of the innocent party to a divorce suit remarrying, the bulk of the Episcopalian communion is shocked at the thought of the Church sanctioning the administration of the sacrament to the guilty party. The law permits him to marry again, and he can do so before a civil officer: but it has been assumed hitherto that it did not compel the Church to perform the ceremony, and that where such marriages have occurred it has been due to laxity on the part of the Church officials. The subsequent developments in the case

The clergyman who officiated published an awkwardly worded explanation, which seemed to imply that the divorced man was the innocent party to the suit, and asserted that he had no option in the matter, as he acted by the special mandate of his diocesan. the natural inference being that the Bishop of London had intervened directly. The mandate turned out to be nothing more than the special license dispensing with the banns, issued in the ordinary course of basiness by a subordinate in the Chancellor's office, of course without the Bishop's knowledge. He is reported by the Guardian to have said "that, while he had no power to object, nothing on earth would induce him to perform such a ceremony himself.

are, therefore, surprising.

Dr. TRISTRAM, however, who is Chancellor of the diocese, and as such is judge of the Bishop's consistory court, took occasion at the next two sessions of the court to make elaborate statements of the law in the matter. As the case was not before him, his opinion is extrajudicial; but as he has been at the head of the court for twentytwo years, and is one of the foremost canon lawyers in England, his opinion has weight, and he is supported in it by Lord GRIM-THORPE, Vicar-General of the province of York. Dr. TRISTRAM maintains, first. that he has no option as to granting licenses, for a license must issue as a of right to any one who can matter show that there is no legal impediment to the marriage; adding that when the late

licenses to divorced persons, he disregarded the injunction because it was ultra vires; secondly, that the Divorce act prescribes that the guilty party in a divorce suit is entitled to be married in church, provided he can find a minister willing to officiate; thirdly, that the special license is an order to the minister to celebrate the marriage, and that he is bound to do so, unless he has reason to believe that it was obtained by misrepresentation; fourthly, that the right to object openly in church is limited to marriages by banns and is illegal and punishable

in the case of a marriage by license. It would certainly seem as if Dr. TRIS-TRAM had tried to prove too much. This legal and administrative view of the subject will hardly be accepted without question by the mass of English churchmen. The substitution of a license for the banns, if his view is correct, would render, a change in the marriage service imperative, for otherwise the call for objections, "If any man can show just cause why they may not lawfully be joined together, let him now speak, or else hereafter forever hold his peace," would be meaningless.

The English Bishops have heretofore shirked a settlement of this delicate and important question; but it looks as if they would now be compelled to make a decision. Meanwhile Lord HALIFAX has introduced a bill in the House of Lords for the repeal of the obnoxious clause in the Divorce act, and the Duke of NEWCASTLE has publicly expressed his opinion that if the dogmas of the Church can be changed by act of Parliament, and the Bishops have not the moral courage to do their duty, it is high time to consider the necessity of disestablishing the Church in England.

The State Camp.

The programme of the fourteenth annual season of the encampment of the National Guard of New York at Peekskill resembles those that have gone before it, at least in its preliminary announcements. The Seventh Regiment will open the camp with the week beginning June 22, and four batteries exempting the Third, which furnishes the artillery detail through the season, will close it with the week ending Aug. 10.

The disposition in late years has been to shorten rather than lengthen the season at Peekskill. When the camp was begun by the Twenty-third Regiment, in 1882, the whole season was included between July 1 and Aug. 4. But it soon became customary to start the camp in June and to extend it further into August. Six years ago, when the Seventh Regiment opened the camp on June 22, as in the present year, it was closed only on Aug. 17, making eight weeks for infantry alone. Now we find six weeks assigned to the infantry and a seventh to the batteries.

Yet this term may seem long to the per manent camp officers who are there throughout the season. The custom of many States is to collect their troops in camp for a period of one week or even less. Some Western States vary this plan by having several successive encampments at different points. thus simplifying the matter of transportation and reducing its cost. But New York adopts the regimental camp proper, and is the only State, certainly, that makes the encampment season of its militia a continuous period of seven weeks.

There are arguments in favor of the brigade or division camp, which undoubtedly makes a greater effect as a popular spectacle, and allows practice in brigade drill, with habituation to mobilizing and to providing rations for a larger number of troops. But the temptations are those of taking up time with pageants, ceremonies, and per formances for popular amusement, which could better be devoted to hard training in company and battalion drill. The testimony is uniform to the improvement among the New York troops each season at Peekskill, and so long as that continues the system is not likely to be changed.

On the other hand, calling out all the troops for drill every year has certain advantages in keeping them well habituated to field duty, whereas a tour at the camp of instruction only every other year, may allow recruits to go a long time without this useful experience. It would be possible, course, by doubling the capacity of the Peekskill camp to accommodate all the troops there every year, still keeping the regiments separate, so as not to destroy the present character of the camp instruction, or else brigading them, which would probably be the plan. In that case, too, the season would not be extended beyond its present period of about seven weeks, during the time most suited for camping. But perhaps something of the charm of the institution would then be gone, especially for the large regiments, which are now alone during the week, or have a battalion performing the tour with them. Above all, the present arrangement of alternate years has been found in this State, as in others, like New Jersey, to work exceedingly well, by reason of not making too great demands upon the

time of the men. It may fairly be said that the biennial tour of duty at Peekskill is welcomed with enthuslasm by every organization that takes part in it. The numbers that turn out. especially in view of the fact that this duty n some cases absorbs the whole or one-half the summer vacation of the officers or men or both, is quite remarkable. But if this demand were made annual, leaving no opportunity, year after year, for other outings during the summer, it can readily be understood that what is now a pleasure might become irksome, both by its frequent repe tition and by its barring out other opportu-

nities for holiday pleasures. We are inclined to think, therefore, that the present is the best arrangement in every way for military training, especially with the plan of brigade field days now adopted for the two largest bodies of the troops of the State, the New York and Brooklyn brigades. These field days make up, in part, for the main lack in the camp of instruction, and the two systems of training combined bear excellent fruit.

The Closed Doors in the White House Some persons of imaginative rather than philosophic mind and disposition, have been excited by the published announcement that the Red and Blue parlors in the White House are now closed to visitors, leaving only the East Room open to public inspection. Heretofore the two rooms now closed have been shown to visitors, and there is some dissatisfaction with the estab-

lishment of the new rule of exclusion. Persons familiar with the interior arrangement of the White House-a subject which appears to be of much more concern to Republicans than to Democrats just now -are aware that in one side of the main house is the Green Room, so called, then the Blue Room, and beyond that the Red Room. Opposite is the East Room, still open to visitors and still shown to sightseers. The closing of the Red and Elue rooms in the White House is held by some persons to be

in a building which belongs to all the peo-Others believe that it has a deeper ignificance

Probably those who think that some dark

and sinister scheme is hidden under what seems to be a simple regulation of the White House, are in error. The same persons objected with equal vigor and vehemence to the employment of septries at the approaches to the White House, but their apprehensions proved to be groundless. Mr. THUBBER desired to protect Mr. CLEVELAND from the intrusions of wild Western Populists in Washington, who, watching the President's course and the course of the President's followers in Congress, began to suppose that they would be welcome visitors at his official residence, even if they trod upon the grass, as Coxev did, to get there. But it turned out afterward that no particular significance was to be attached to the sentry-box order. Very likely it will hereafter appear that the closing of the Red and Blue rooms in the White House has no relation to the foreign policy of the CLEVELAND Administration. Some other reasons may account for it. THERRER may be tired. In Mr. CLEVELAND's absence the rush to the White House may be so great that there is danger that the fixtures and furnishings of the Red and Blue rooms may be damaged. The money necessary to pay the attendants of the White House may not be forthcoming from a depleted Treasury. The CLEVE-LAND Administration may have consecrated itself recently to the cause of retrenchment and economy. Again, the White House may not be so attractive to Democrats as it was on and immediately after March 4, 1893, and one room may suffice for the visitors, where heretofore at least three rooms

were required. Whatever may be the reason for the establishment of the new rule, it is certainly not the one assigned by excited persons: that the closing of the Red and Blue rooms was in accordance with the foreign policy of the Administration, and directly occasioned by hatred of the colors of the flag. This is an accusation not supported by evidence.

In looking over the pictures of the Presby-

terian clergymen in attendance at the General Assembly, as printed in the Pittsburgh papers, we are struck primarily by the thought of the many ways in which they deal with the crops that grow on men's faces. We see here the full beard, either shaggy, or closely cropped, or straggling, the latter reminding us of the memorable remark of the late Duc de GRAMMONT-CAD-EROUSSE that "an ill-dressed beard is the most terrible catastrophe that can happen to a man." We see here side whiskers, which in some cases are permitted to grow very long, while in other cases they are of the mutton-chop variety, and in at least two cases are mere hairy nubs, like half sausages, beside the ear, which do not deserve the name of whiskers. We see goatees of three kinds, some times surmounted by an imperial and sometimes not. We see moustaches, some of them sweeping sidewise like those worn by Col. WARING of the Loyal Legion, formerly known in France as the mustachio à la Badinguet, and some of them drooping over the lips in a way that is not pleasing to the eye of an artist. We see here a beard that is disposed to curl; another the hairs of which must be like steel wires; and another evidently of fine silky stock. We see gray beards and also fresh young beards, which are doubtless of different colors, sheer black, light or dark brown, red or reddish, yellowish, or perhaps even kind of blowzy. One minister has a beard like that which brought fame to CLODION, and another has one like that of Boss LEXOW. There are many combinations, such as the whiskers with or without a moustache, the goatee with or without an imperial, the full beard, barring a shaven chin, and yet others. There are a good num ber of beardless men among the clerical delegates, some of whom may shave the face, while others may, for all we know, be unable

to raise a beard. while looking upon the pictures of the members of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Pittsburgh. The liberality of Presbyterianism, in regard to the clerical

beard, is obvious, At a meeting of Roman Catholic prelates and priests, all of them would be clean shaven. At a meeting of the rabbis of Judaism, all of them would be full-bearded, and every man proud of his beard, proud in proportion to its length.

As regards the Episcopalian, Baptist, Methodist, and Congregationalist ministers, there is evidently no rule about the beard, though a good many Episcopalian and Methodist Bishops are clean shaven. The great Bishop SEABURY, who was a Tory during the Revolution, and had to seek refuge in this city, had not a hair on his fat face. So far as we have observed, most of the

Initarian ministers are as beardless as the Rev. Dr. COLLYER, who, we are told, wore little side whiskers when he was a blacksmith in England; while most of the Universalist ministers seem to have black, brown, or gray beards.

In old times no American Protestant minister would have thought of wearing a full beard. The furthest that any of them went was mutton-chop whiskers. A moustache would have ended the clerical career of any one of them.

A Yankee who seems to have a thorough

knowledge of Boston, its bones, brains, and vis-

How customs change!

age, writes to THE SUN that it is undoubtedly the wickedest place in the United States, wickeder than any of the other twelve places which stand upon the evil list. We have striven with out success to understand the possibly metaphysical sentence in which he says: "If it be true that virtue has a spook of a show in this hitherto opaque blinder between New England and the rest of heaven, I for one should like to know it." We guess that there must be some thing in this remark, but we shall leave it for the study of Boston. There are, however, passages of a plainer kind in his letter. He tells us, for example, that, "in Boston a man cannot take his wife to the theatre without danger of having the man on the other side of her attempt alienation of affection as they sit." Oho! that's worse than anything ever said of any of the other cities called the wickedest place in the United States. We are certain that the wicked feature of Boston life thus spoken of could not exist for one day in any of the Southern or the Western cities on the evil list, not in any city of Texas or Georgia or Colorado or Montana. "The man on the other side" at a theatre in Goliad or Cripple Creek would not sit there more than minute after he sought to allenate the affect tions of any man's wife. We have not a doubt that he would be carried out of the theatre in pieces, and that the Coroner would quickly ren der a verdict in accord with the facts in th case. If our correspondent's charge were true we would not hesitate a moment to put Boston at the head of the evil list. But we don't be lieve it. We heard of Boston's wickedness long ago; yet we never before heard that any ap preciable number of its people were guilty of the wickedest wrong which any man can perpe an undemocratic restriction of public rights | trate. Every husband who takes his wife

Boston theatre ought to be accompanied by a

Our Yankee correspondent goes further yet. He says that the alienation fake is worked in Boston's streets every afternoon by "loafers of good address and elegant accomplishments." This is another incredible statement. don't the victims call the police? The Boston papers, especially the Herald and the Transcript, but also the Advertiser and the Journal, besides such weeklies as the Home Journal, ought to come out on the brazen loafers and print their

pictures as a warning. If we did not know any better, or if we were to put implicit faith in the words of our Yankee orrespondent, we should at once make proclamation that Boston is the very wickedest place in all the United States, incomparably wickeder than Cripple Creek or even Chicago.

The Canadians want a new flag for the Dominion, and Sir DONALD SMITH has held a consultation with Lady ABERDEEN on the sublect. It has been ascertained that a flat must first be procured from the College of Heraldry in London, that the approval of the imperial Government must next be secured, and that then a royal warrant must be obtained under the hand of her Majesty the Queen. Isn't it shameful that a country situated upon the American continent should thus be forced to parley with the heralds, get the favor of the imperial authorities, and solicit the grace of a Queen? One might think the Canadians would hoist the American flag at once, and then arrange all lesser affairs by their own right. The Canadians are the only subject people upon this croad continent.

This is the question propounded to THE SUN by an anxious inquirer in Providence. Rhode Island: "Will you kindly inform me of the approximate

amount paid to writers of light literature Sometimes as high as \$750,000; sometimes as low as half a cent a pound.

The President of the Christian Socialist Association (Catholic) of Vienna urges the members to labor for the restoration of the medieval guilds, and for the overthrow of the huge mercantile establishments that are driving so many small retailers into bankruptcy. We guess that these two achievements are beyond the power merchant guilds of the middle ages served a useful purpose in their time, but they are wholly upadapted to the industrial order which exists in this age, and which has been in process of development for over three centuries. All that can be needed to settle one's judgment in regard to this subject is to read the charter of any of the Flemish, Austrian, French, or English guilds which ruled so many crafts and occupations between the tenth and sixteenth centuries. How could such guilds as were organized in England during the Anglo-Saxon period, and after the Norman conquest, or such 'livery companies" as those of the reign of EDWARD III., carry on their operations there, or here, or elsewhere, in this generation of electricity and fluent capital and world commerce If any one desires further information, he will find Prof. THOROLD ROGERS'S "Six Centuries

of Work and Wages" a useful book. The most recent meeting of the Christian Socialist Association of Vienna was held to protest against the establishment there of a large business concern resembling the department stores of New York. We have frequently given our opinion that stores of this kind are bound to increase, and are not an evil, and are an essential feature of that commercial evolution which is affecting all business and industry. The President of the Vienna Association says that these concerns are "opposed to Christianity, which commands men to love their neighbors." We do not see that they are. We think that they can be conducted upon perfectly moral principles.

A number of Indian agents have been suddenly seized with an uncontrollable desire to reform the habits of the tribes living upon reservations in various parts of the West. The agent of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in Oklahoma has issued an order that they must 'crush out all their savage customs," including a number that are much less savage than some of those which exist in white communities They are probiblted from using the mescal bean, and from living in camps of more than four families, and from disregarding Articles I., II., and VIII. The agent of the Sioux at Pine Ridge, in South Dakota, is even more deeply exercised over tribal impropricties than the agent at Rosebud; there is more than one squaw, for example, in the family of some of the greater bucks, and the deputy marshals care big fees by arresting these cullty bucks on the charge of bigamy, a crime not chargeable upon them under Sioux marriage customs. That friendly old chief AMERICAN HORSE was recently arrested charge, the two Indian women in his tent was said to be but the servant of his true squaw. Here was money for the deputy. Hundreds of other cases of bigamy have recently been trumped up for the fees. More than a score of the tribes upon res ervations have been brought under this kind of reform; and yet we learn from an official report that only about one per cent. of the reservation Indians in the United States are charge able with bigamy or polygamy, even under white man's law. As to the Dawes Commission for the perfect reform of the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, the next thing that ought to be done is to issue an order, in the name of the Commission, that every red Indian shall be painted white.

Chicago Versions of Italian Song. From the Chicago Mail.

The other evening at the Union League Club a little

arty related some experiences of the day's doings, nd one of them I am prompted to report, although I may be violating some of the proprieties. One of the party had asked this question:

"Did you ever hear Luther Laffin Mills sing?"
Nobody present ever had. The man who had asked the question said be had heard Chicago's most brillian

orator sing in Lincoln Park. "I had been picked up by him one morning," said the story teller, "in Buena Park, and we drove to the city together. He always drives through Lincoln Park, coming and going. He had been telling me of his last trip to Europe. He teld me that his last visit to Naples ended one evening. He was leaving on a steamer. Just as the boat was pushing out upon the bosom of the Vesuvian Bay a band of Italian warblers boarded the boat, and as it drifted away in the moonlight they sang a song like this-and then he sang it for me, as he remembered it:

There were some other lines which he sang, but do not recall them. But his voice was rich, and I was astonished that he sang as well as he did, although re is no reason why he shouldn't be a singer. Then he told me that he visited Capri. And as he was leav ing there one evening, under similar circular ose under which he left Naples, another strolling and of musicians boarded the steamer, and as it teamed away they played and sang to the same air

"Adleu, adleu, adleu La Belle Capri!" Adleu, adleu, adleu La Belle Capri! 'And again the voice of the lawyer-orator was at tuned to the melody he had heard thousands of miles away a long time ago. The surprise, the sur roundings, the effect, and all made that morning ride through Lincoln Park one of the most delightful

The Mayor's Banner, Go fling the starry banner out!

Go fling it to the breeze, But when it rains, good Mr. Mayor. Don't fling it, if you please

Or if you think it must be flung, Will you be kind enough to let It wear a mackintosh? Go fling the starry banner out,

o all the town may know Its over active Magistrate Is hard at work below Go fling the starry banner out,

In thirteen striped array, To show that our industrious Mayor Works thirteen hours a day.

Go fling the starry banner out, Go fling it to the sky It's only when he isn't there. The banner need not fly.

Go fling the starry banner out: The Stars and Stripes a rest

THE CONTEST OF THE RIFLES.

The Competition for Adoption by the Navy, and the Merits of the Winner. WASHINGTON, May 20.—The full report of the Navy Board on small arms contains an interesting comparison of the merits and defects of the various magazine rifles in the recent com

which resulted in the choice of the Lee gun. The Board consisted of Commander Converse Prof. Alger, and Ensign Twining of the navy. and Lieut. Karmany of the Marine Corps. The entries were the Lee Arms Company and the Miles, rotating, and the Lee straight-pull bolt rifles, all with central, under-receiver magazines, and the Remington rotating bolt fitted with the Russell-Livermore side magazine. The other competitors of last autumn, including the excellent Luger, did not compete at the session of April 15 and May 14.

The Lee Arms Company rifle was found to be in both action and magazine, practically the Mauser. Among the defects found in it were that "the shearing of looking lugs would result in the bolt blowing out to the rear;" that the locking system was not the best; that double leading from the magazine was possible; that the methods of stripping the clip into the magazine and of seating it on the upper side of the bolt sleeve were objectionable; that an empty magazine was not indicated, and that a special tool was needed for disassembling the bolt, although a device was proposed for obviating this last objection.

The Russell-Livermore, though improved since October in the ejection, in the preventing of double loading, and in the removal of the cut-off, was found to have the faults of a side magazine system, that is, adding more weight than the central magazine, while not giving a perfect balance, and requiring an undue cutting away of the receiver. The clips, too,

were heavy and non-reversible The Miles had been greatly improved since October, and the objections to it then made largely overcome. Yet objections were found to the firing pin in case of a blowback, to the possible double loading by forward movement and the jamming of the feed mechanism in a certain contingency, to the imperfect ejection of the empty cases, to the placing of the recoil lugs of the bolt, and finally, to the clip for two reasons, one being the difficulty of stripping, which reduces rapidity of fire.

Even the Lee, which has been adopted, had no fower than six objections at first, namely, the lack of a locking device on the firing pin; the faulty and badly placed lug on this pin; repeated failures in the clips; the great rearward distance of the lug that supports the bolt; the lack of indicating that the magazine is empty; the possibility of pulling the trigger before the bolt is closed. However, between the two sessions a locking device was added to the firing pin and the position of its lug changed. Again, the clips, though sometimes failing, even on the second trial, could, it was thought, be made perfect by proper workmanship and machine manufacture. They weigh only 85 grains each, being, it is believed, the lightest in use, and the ciip system itself is considered to be better

Again, the bolt worked most efficiently, failing only once in 2,500 rounds, and this was when the high chamber pressure expanded the metal of the cartridge case. The rifle showed itself to be very durable, and this was the ver-dict upon it as a whole:

The gun is strong, simple, composed of few parts and is susceptible of very rapid manipulation with out areat experience or apritude on the part of the

out areas experience or apsistude on the part of the operator.

While there have been a number of cunstested by the loard, which would undoubted by prove very efficient in service use, the Lee gun meets the important requirements laid down by the Roard as those for an ideal piece more nearly than any other arm, and its failure to equal the larger gun in a few comparatively unimportant particulars is so far entwicided by its marked superform in rapidity of fire and simplify of parts that the Board respectfully recommends its adoption for the naval service.

Such was the result of the contest of the rifles. Such was the result of the contest of the rifle-

Such was the result of the contest of the riles. As to the preliminaries for introducing the Lee gun into the navy, it appears that Mr. Lee's terms were a royalty of \$2 each for not less than 5,000 riles, or \$20,000 for a right to manufacture an unlimited number. As it was quite probable that at least 10,000 would soon be needed, the latter proposal was of course accepted, and bids for manufacturing the new ena will soon be invited. gua will soon be invited.

But first the Poard has recommended and the Secretary has approved certain matters regarding accessories and equipments:

ing accessories and equipments:

Stock—To be of shorten pattern, with half pisto
grip, and the fore stock and barrel cover to beez
cavated in write of the harrel so as to be in contac
with it only on annular ribs covered with asbestos.

LETT PLATE—To be of aluminum, checked or rough
ened, and with a pocket for the reception of cleaning

Diss.

BANDS—To be of aluminum, if an efficient blacken, as method is found; otherwise to be of steel, but as ight as is consistent with proper strength. An iduation if ronze with 50 per cent. along mm. 12 per cent. copper, and 8 per cent. the may be used instead of more amonique. orat, copper, and 8 per cent. In may be used instead of pure anuminus.

Citanino Rob. To be of wood or paper with a steel core, about 18 inches long and 2-10 inch disancter and with plainends. Cicaning to be done by pushing the only rag or weste through, using two rols. If rels of so small diameter cannot be obtained, or cannot be sheathed with wood or paper, hollow rods of soft brass should be used.

Havovar, To be of kalle pattern; blade 84 inches long and 11-15 inch wide; grasp, 4 inches long and fitted to secure to the gun by a muzzie ring forming part of the gund, and a spring catch going, over a ing on the upper bane.

the upper band. BAYONG SHEATH—To be of aluminum, provided an blobat means of blackening is found. The weight the bayonet and sheath should not exceed 14

As to the equipments, the belt is to be woven, As to the equipments, the belt is to be woven, with cross straps to put the weight on the shoulders, and worn high unabove the waist. Hooked to it on the left side will be the haversack, and on the right, to straps hanging from the belt shoulder straps a cloth-coverel aluminum canteen. The ainmunition baxes, holding eight clips or forty cartridges each, will be of light metal, paper, or wood pulp, with a spring-closing top, and easily attachable to the belt in four places, one on each side in front, and the same behind. The boxes are, of course, to be thrown away when emptled. No muzel cover should be used, but a front sight cover is considered desirable, if a light and efficient one can be devised. be devised.
It has often been remarked that the army and

be devised.

It has often been remarked that the army and the navy ought to have the same small arm. The interchangeability of annuntions, when the two services are employed together, would be one advantage of such a system. Apart from that, the supposition is that one rifleor the other is the better, and that for that reason alone both should have it. But the most marked difference between the navy and the army gun, that of the calibre, is a result of the fact that the army's .30 was adopted at a time when such a bore as the .236 of the navy was unknown. The navy found that it could get a much higher velocity and penetration with this small calibre, when, after a long interval, it came to experiment on the subject, and it concluded that the occasions in which the two services would be brought into cooperation, with one depending on the other for annunition, would be too rare to lose the advantage hoped for from the smaller calibre. But it will be interesting, after the Lee guns have been manufactured, to see how they compare in ballistic properties with the army Krag-Jörgensen.

It Is Not Yet Too Late. From the Courier Journal.

When the articles of confederation were drawn up in 1777 there was a stipulation that if Canada desired she would be permitted to enter the confederacy, but no other colony should have the privilege without the assent of nine of the original States. This priceless opportunity for obtaining prosperity and freedom was ignored, Canada choosing instead to barass her stater colonies during the long and terrible war wi resulted in a complete and glorious triumph and the establishment of the wiscat and most perfect Governnent ever devised. Since then nearly every other colo In the Western hemisphere has thrown off the foreign yoke. Canada, the most extensive and important and with advantages possessed by none of these, has remained true to allen rule.

Political Notes.

An absard rumor has found some credence among politicians to the effect that Tanimany Hall will endorse the candidacy of Thomas Allison for General Sessions Judge if the Republicans will agree to put State Senator Jacob A. Cantor on their ficket for a judicial office. Mr. Allison is a Republican. He holds at present the office of Judge of the Court of Session: by no act of the voters or of the Legislature. He was appointed by Gov. Morton to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Endeoiph B. Martine, a Democrat. The people will fill the vacancy in November, and will, no doubt, choose a Democratic Judge. Mr. Cantor was for three years a member of Assembly and for eight years a binte Senator. While holding the latter office last year he ran for Congress and was badly beaten. There seems to be no good reason why his nomination to a judicial office this year should eny Tammany of a Republican for General Sessions Judge.

Gradually the two camps of rival New York city Republicans are dividing in support of Presidential candidates. The Strong partisans are almost solid for the Ohio idea, Major McKinley, and the Piattites are just n record as favoring Thomas II. Reed of Cumberland county, Me.

The Greater New York project having been ten porarily defeated, many Brooklyn Democrats will now consecrate their efforts to consolidation of another sort—consolidation of the two factions of the warring local Democraty of Times. local Democracy of Kings county.

HARRISON IN PHILADELPHIA.

In There Significance in His Visit? PRILADELPHIA, May 26.—The daily press of this town having announced that Gen. Benjanin Harrison will visit Philadelphia after ha has finished his stay in New York, it ought to se known that we are awaiting the arrival of

the distinguished Indianian with pleasurable petitive trial at the Newport Torpedo Station motions bordering on impatience. It is said that Gen. Harrison is to be the guest of ex-Postmaster-General Wanamaker. This may be entirely appropriate from a social point of view, but regarded politically, it must be remembered that if Mr. Wanamaker is to besome the Colossus of the Harrison campaign in Pennsylvania, that rabbit's foot of Senator Quay will scratch some other hand than that of

Gen. Benjamin Harrison. Only about two weeks ago Mr. Wanamaker gave a reception to Gov. Hastings, at which was present every anti-Quay State Senator in Pennsylvania. By some unforeseen accident or circumstance, some say design, Mr. Wanamaker neglected to invite a single Quay Senator.

The friends of Quay insist that it was carefully arranged that way; be that as it may, there were just five State Senators out of fifty

fully arranged that way; be that as it may, there were just five State Senators out of fifty present; not altogether a flattering show for Mr. Wanamaker's prospects of succeeding Senator Cameron in the United States Senate, but enough to draw the lines most clearly between Wanamaker and Quay, who is leading the fight for Senator Cameron's reflection.

This proposed visit of Gen. Harrison to Pennsylvania may be fraught with good or ill to him, if after leaving the Wanamaker mansion he were to start home by way of Harrisburg, concluding to make a call on Senator Cameron, and then as he took his westward way he were to become the guest of Senator Quay at his Beaverhome, the visit to the Keystone State, instead of brewing strife, might prove a pacificator of strife, and envy, and hate.

If Gen, Harrison were to be rushed into the mistake of affiliating only with the anti-Quay-Cameron forces of Pennsylvania, he would have to look to Mr. Wanamaker for delegates, as the party machinery outside of Philadelphia is wholly in Senator Quay's hands, and as Philadelphia would more than likely follow Quay in the matter of national politics, the chances of Gen, Harrison's getting a single delegate from Pennsylvania would be exceedingly small.

Upon the other hand, were Quay and Cameron to take up Harrison, there would be a solid delegation in his interest of sixty-four delegates, and it is easily within the range of probability that the sixty-four delegates from Fennsylvania may cast their votes for Gen, Benjamin Harrison. His coming visit to Philadelphia may determine that question. The anxiety with which we await his coming is intense.

SUNBEAMS.

-A nickel plater down town now displays the red ball which has come to be accepted as the hieroglyph of skating along with the announcement that he ready to nickel plate skates.

- Sturgeon fishing in the Delaware is at its being and very profitable. Some fishermen make as much as in a single day. One is reported as baving caught nine sturgeon in a single morning. -Wild pinks are now blooming in great abundance

hereabouts. They bear small likeness to the carna-tion pink, and especially lack its delicious perfume, but they are of great beauty. A tenacious exudation along the coralla of the blossom makes it dangerous to small insects, since they are liable to become stuck -One finds on the east side a few old pewter meas-

ures in use among tradesmen, the measures ranging in size from a gill to a gallon. It is difficult to obtain a full set, and even the smaller ones are worth from 50 cents to \$1.50. They are in demand among dealers in antiques, but the tradesmen cannot always be per-suaded to part with them. -The Venezuelan people are of short stature. A Brisish functionary who was recently captured by a body of Venezuelan troops has sent un account of the incident to the Full Mall Bodyet, in which he sava:

"You can imagine my feelings when, looking down from my height of alx feet on some of the Venezuelar away at my cigars, while I, myasif, could not get one of them to smoke." -if nature's indications are to be trusted this for the wild vines are thick with blossoms. It is interesting to note that the cultivated fruit has not in

proved upon the flavor of the wild herry. The latter, at its heat, is a delictous morsel of intended sweet and sour that melts upon the tongue. Unfortunately no body here has the patience to gather the wild straw-berry, so that New York is robbed of a delicacy. -Wild grapevine, when properly managed, makes a surpristarily light and rigid walking stick. A length of old wood as nearly straight as may be should be chosen, freed of its outer shard of bark, smoothed at the joints, laid flat with weights upon the crooked places, turned into a crook at one end, and thus per-

mitted to dry. When thoroughly seasoned it is straight and rigid, and the erook is formed beyond recall. A nicely fitted ferule completes the stick. It needs neither paint nor varnish. -St. John's lane is in process of transformation. A great cleven-story building, just finished upon one corner, has driven out a row of low shantles, stables, carpenfor shops, and the like, and the picturesque shabbluess of the place has utterly disappeared. Less than two years ago it was almost the quaintest lift of the old west aide left unspoiled. It ran its shabby length behind the chancel of old St. John's and the

rear yards of the ample and once fashionable man-sions of that pleasant region. Now it is neatly paved, clean and commonplace -Walker street in its few western blocks, is a curlous mixture of new business houses and old residences, the latter in the pleasant style of sixty years ago or more. Beach street presents the same combination, while Franklin street and North Moore have n few of the finest old dwellings in town. One sees in some of these streets spacious old dwellings that have been turned late tenements. The pillared doorways the mahogany doors, and the richly wrought stucce rnaments of the interior remain. sees a pillared drawing room with ornate capitals, huge mantel, and broad mahogany doors occupied by a group of contract tailors, doing their hard tasks

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

entertained his guests.

squalor, where the city magnate of half a century ago

Abel, the professional cricketer, made an inning of 217 runs recently in the match between Surrey and Essex, in the county competition in England.
Gerard Hauptmann is accused of having taken the plot of his play "The Weavers" bodily from a French story called "Souffrances et Progres," published in 1863 in :- Magasin Fittoresque.

Mmc. Joneaux, the Belgian poisoner, has had her

entence commuted to imprisonment for life. King Leopold has not allowed a death sentence to be executed so long as he has been King.

Electric lights will probably soon be authorized in the churches of Rome for illuminating purposes though wax candles and oil lamps must be retained for the use of the altars and shrines.

Though the Prince of Wales and most of the reyal

family are martyrs to Indigestion, Queen Victoria ha never suffered from dyspepsia. She attributes this to her eating little, but often, and to her taking wh key at meals. She drinks it clear, without water. Two Englishmen recently crossed the Channel from Dover to Calals in a tandem "cycle" boat, doing thirty miles in seven hours and fifteen minutes. The

vater was as smooth as a mill pond. The boat is very

light and has paddle wheels on either side, which are worked by pedals.
In the annual bleycle race from Bordeaux to Paris, 360 miles, this year, Herr Gerger, an Austrian, came in first of the amateurs in 24 hours and 124 minutes. The first professional, C. Meyer, a Dane, came in in 25 hours and a half. There were sixty-five entries, of

whom twenty were foreigners. An incandescent methyl alcohol lamp was shown recently to Kaiser Wilhelm by the inventor. It gives six times the light of a kerosene lamp. To show that it is not explosive it was thrown, at the Emperar's request, on a heap of sand; the glass broke, and the alcohol flowed around the flame, but it did not burn. A new issue of copper coinage is being made in Eng-

land to bring out Queen Victoria's title of Empress of India. The reverse is the same as on the old coins, the figure of Britannia scated, but the obverse is a new head of the Queen, with the inscription Victoria Del Gra. Britt. Regina Fid. Def. Ind. Imp., "by the grace of God, Queen of the Britains, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India." The inscription is already on the Empress of India." T gold and allver coins,

Emperor Francis Joseph, who was made a Field Marshal in the Prussian army, in succession to the late Archduke Albrecht, has just received his Marshal's baton. It is of chased gold, inlaid with diamonds rubles, and other precious stones, between which are enamethed oak leaves on a red and white ground, at one can is the Prussian eagle with the imperial crown-The staff bears the inscription: "William the Second, King of Prussia, to his highly esteemed ally Francis

Joseph, Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary."

Dr. Tauner received the following telegram from Major Jones of Penzance at the House of Commons on Monday: "In reply to your despicable question about the Duke of Cambridge, I designate you accessard. Delighted to give you satisfaction across the water. Pistols." To this the anti-Parnellite whip at once replied: "Wire received. Will meet you to morrow in Constantinople, under the Tower of Gaimorrow in Constantinople, under the Tower of Galata, midnight. Being challenged, prefer torpedoes Bring another ass. - TARREL." Yesterday another de spatch from the Cornish watering place was delivered at Westminster: "Unwittingly you have confirmed my telegram, but not the challenge.—J. Joses, Hajor." Dr. Tanner's second measage ran thus: "Wire received. Sorry you funked the torpedoes. Stick to Constantinopie. Bring the moke.—Tanken." Tuere the correspondence rests for the present.